

(On the trail of) A case for
forward instrumentation in A+A
collisions at RHIC

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ORNL

ISU fSPHENIX workshop, March 12, 2016

Outline

Motivation

Theory progress

Example measurements

Thoughts going forward (npi)

Summary

From PWS at CIPANP 2012,
“Think Outside the Plasma”

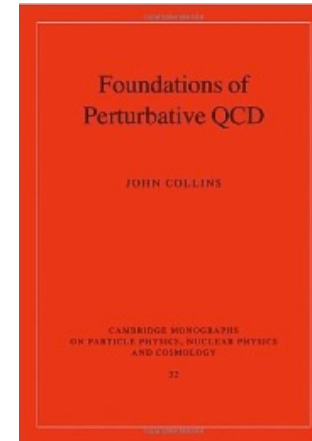
We should expand beyond a narrow (myopic?) focus on the equilibrium and near-equilibrium properties of the QGP.

There’s a lot of interesting & fundamental, non-perturbative and non-equilibrium QCD that *we can now investigate systematically* using high-energy heavy ion collisions.

Three Eras of QCD

Era I: Perturbative QCD

Great successes include running of α_s and evolution of hadron structure functions



Literally a textbook subject

Era II: Thermal QCD

The QGP state of matter: state \rightarrow static \rightarrow equilibrium, but near-equilibrium (transport) properties are very interesting

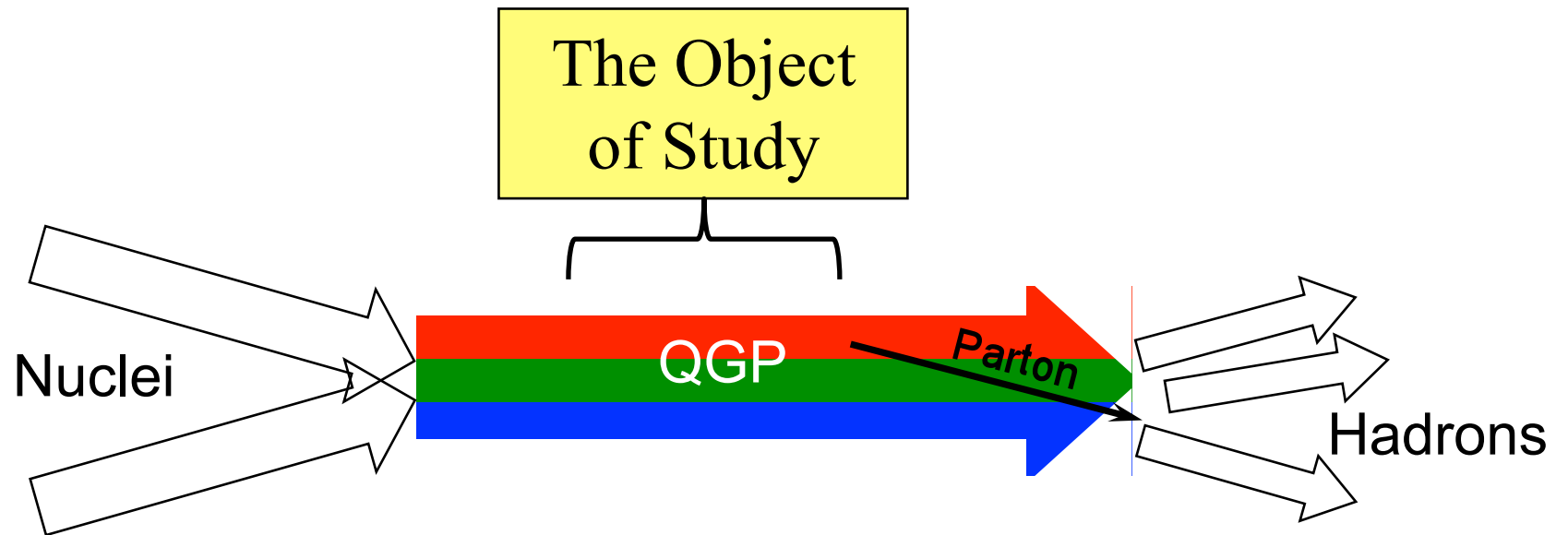
Text coming soon?

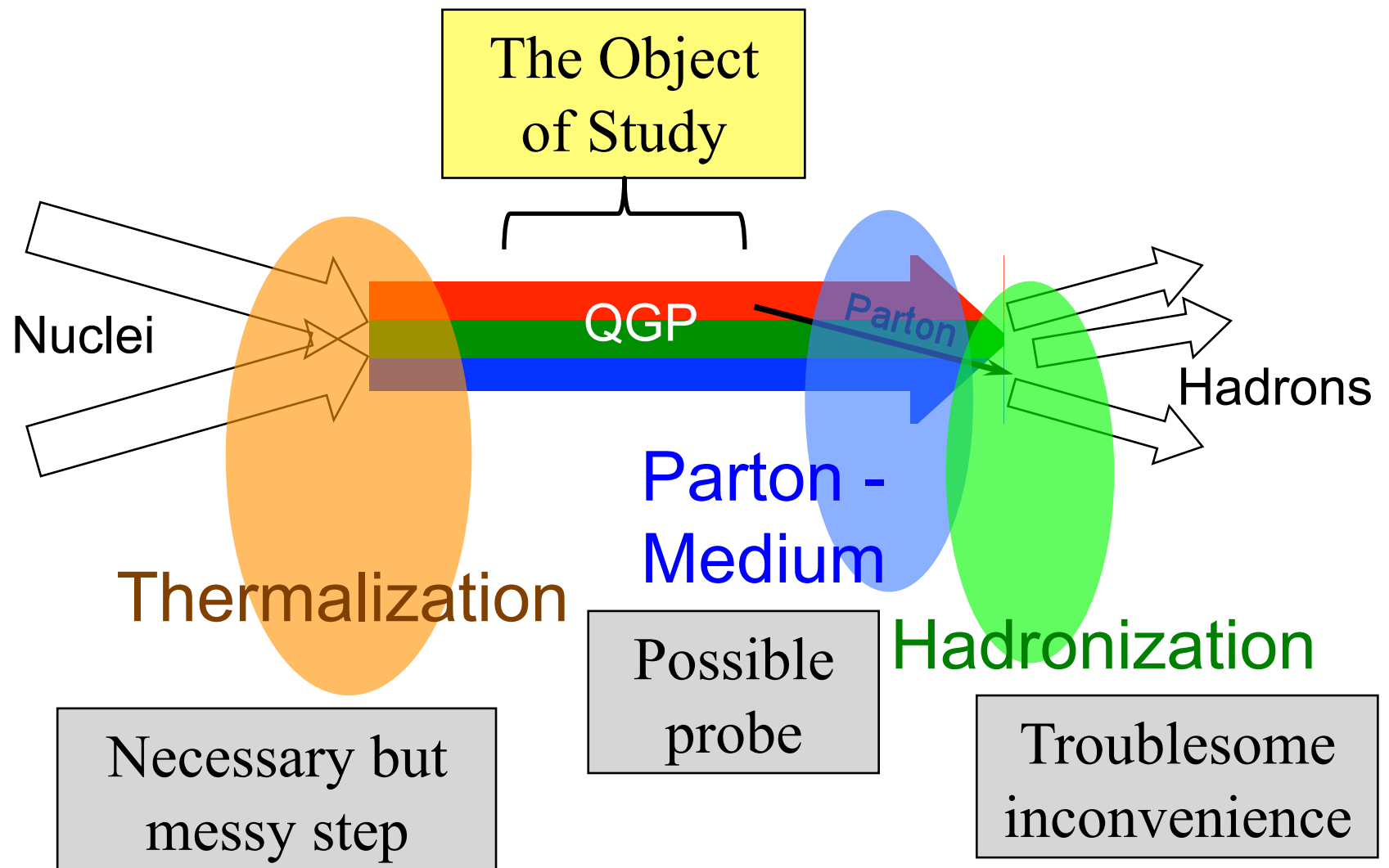
Era III: Non-perturbative, Non-thermal QCD

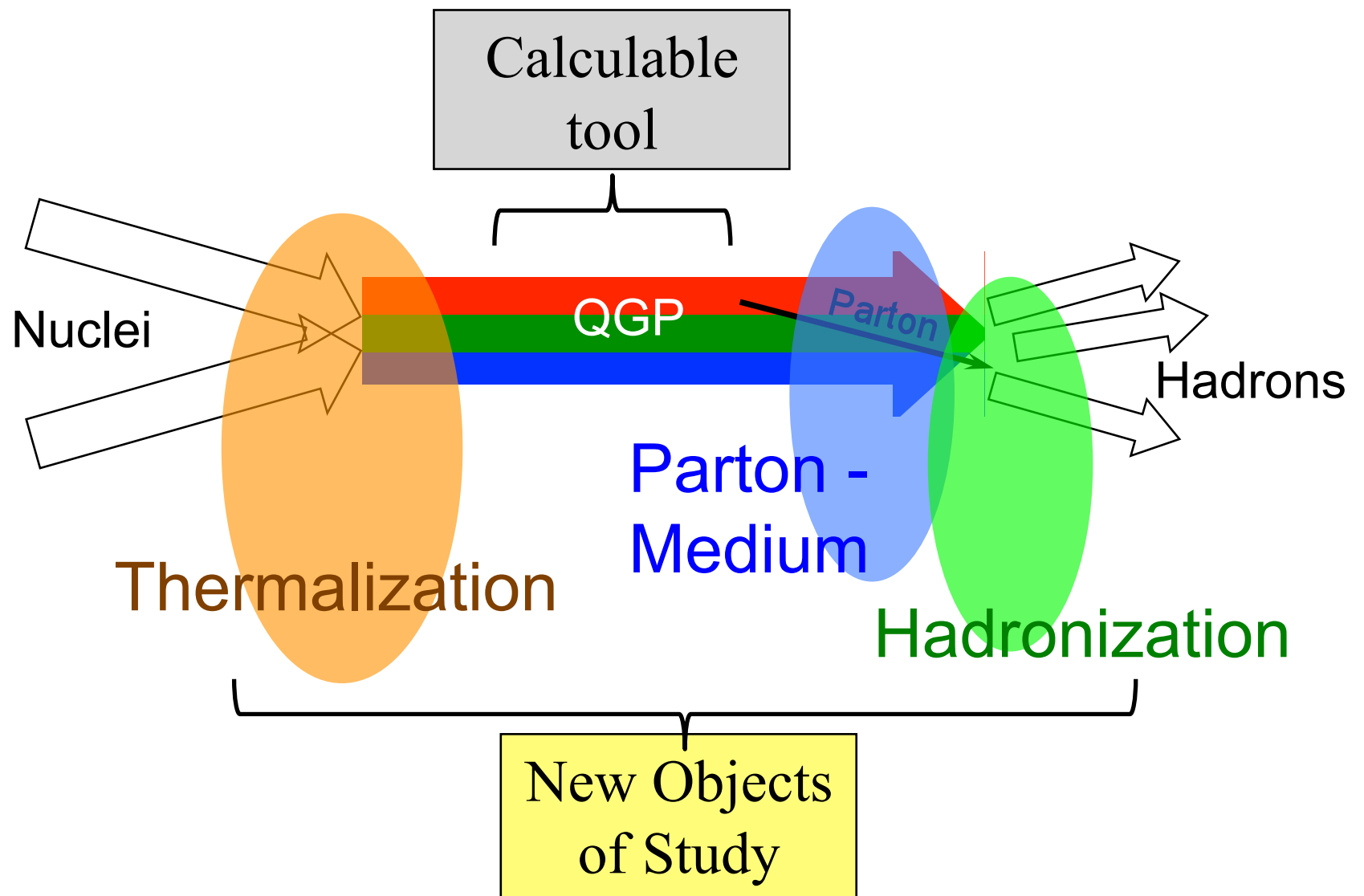
A big tent! that previous successes now enable us to investigate within A+A collisions at RHIC



The Standard-ish Model







Are there nuclear effects at very high Q^2 ?

Does gluon saturation really exist?

Era I: Perturbative

How well-thermalized is the QGP state?

What happens at higher baryon density?

What is the 3+1D evolution of the collision?

Era II: Thermal

Nuclei

QGP

Parton

Hadrons

How/when is initial equilibration/entropy generation achieved?

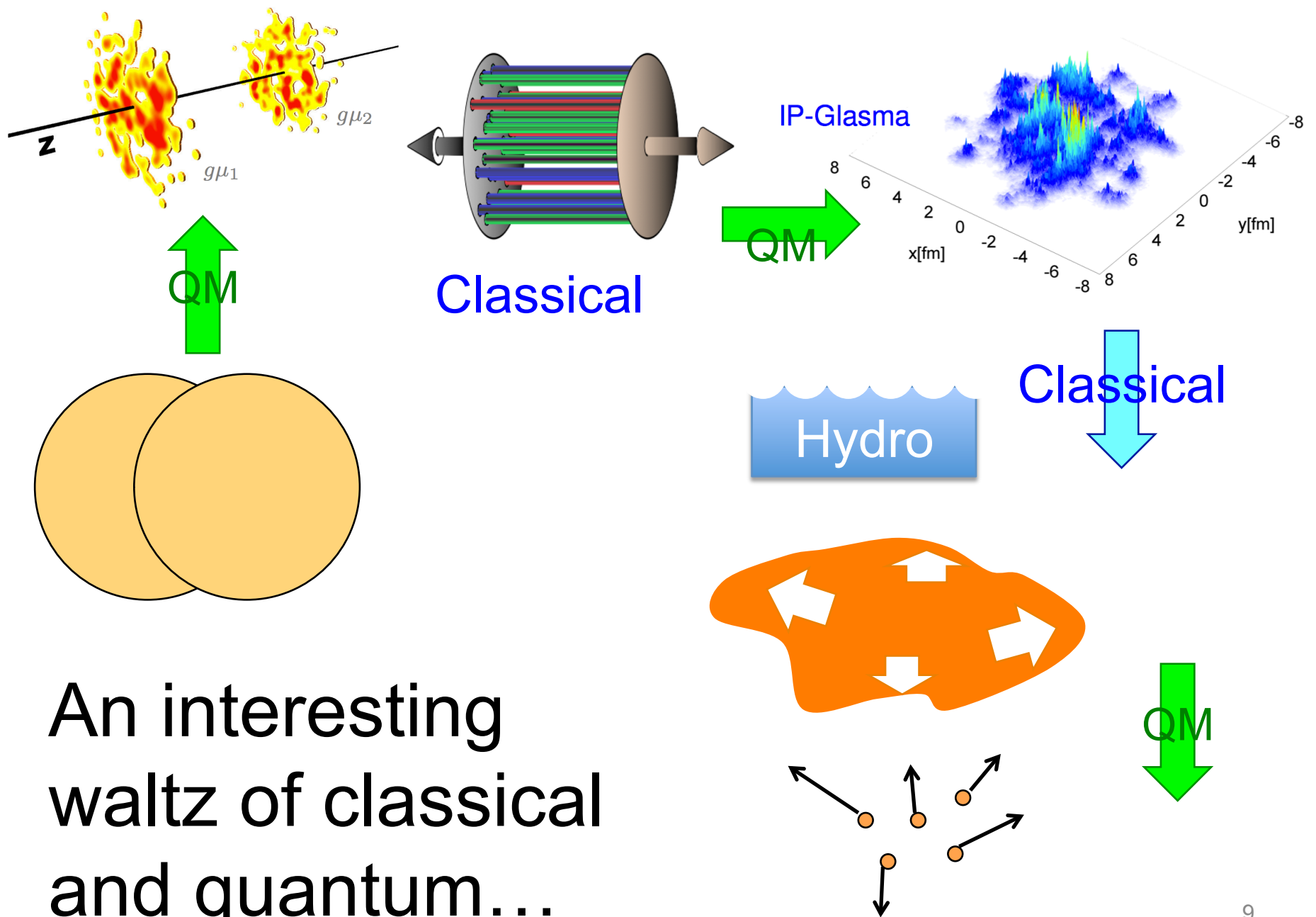
What are the transport/non-equilibrium properties of the QGP?

How are conserved quantum numbers transported?

How does the QGP decay? I.e. hadronization

What is the parton-medium interaction?

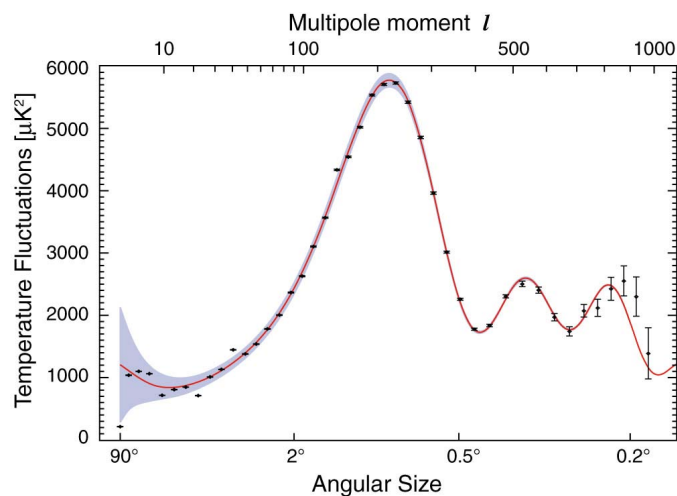
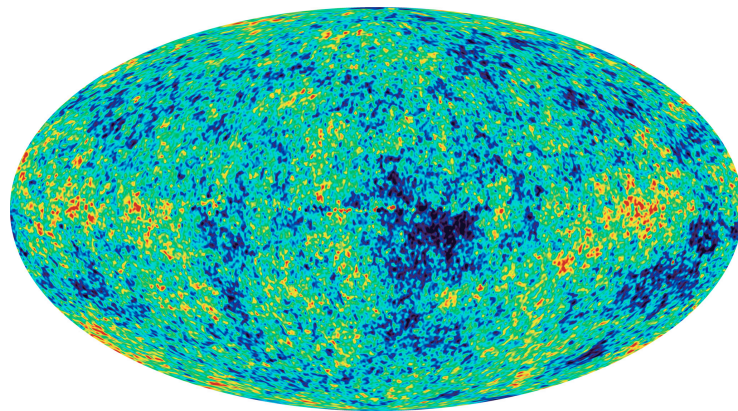
Era III: Non-Perturbative and Non-Thermal



Quantum Fluctuations Made Real

Early Universe

Most Intriguing!



Initial energy density: *quantum fluctuations from a coherent field*

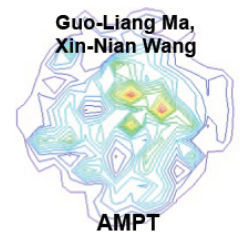
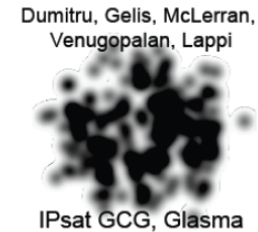
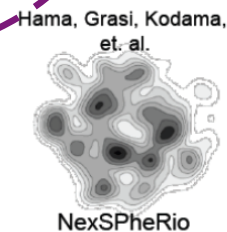
Re-heating/
thermalization

Relativistic
hydrodynamics

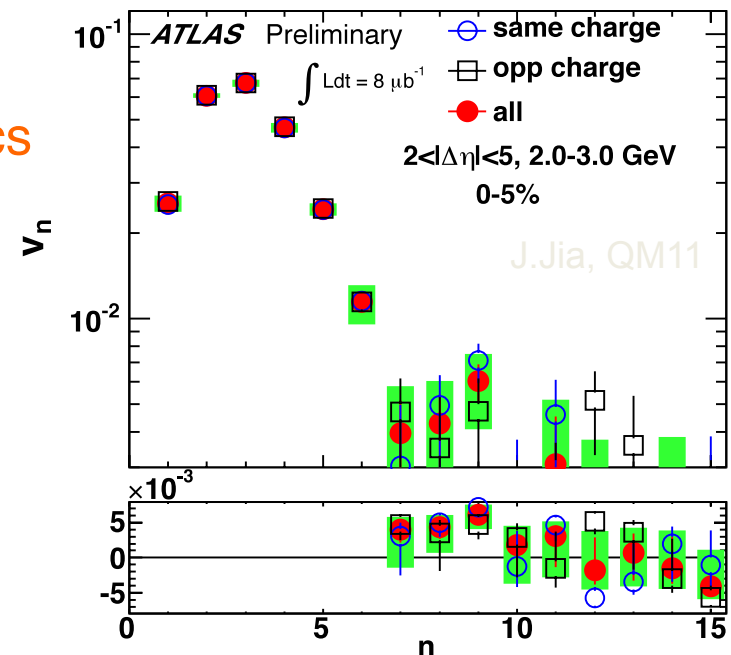
Freezout/
decoupling

Final-state
correlations

Nuclear
Collision



Guo-Liang Ma, QM11



Theory finally getting interested...

<https://www.bnl.gov/oeld2016/>

PHENIX Conferences Joint SB/BNL Cosmol Design News-ish Pasttimes Science-ish ALICE sPHENIX++ Astro Catches »



Opportunities for Exploring Longitudinal Dynamics in Heavy Ion Collisions at RHIC

RIKEN BNL Research Center Workshop
January 20-22, 2016 at Brookhaven National Laboratory

Homepage Registration Agenda Contact Us Workshop Information ▼

Opportunities for Exploring Longitudinal Dynamics in Heavy Ion Collisions at RHIC

The last decades of heavy ion collisions have been marked by significant progress in understanding the transverse structure and dynamics in heavy ion collisions. Spurred by the observations of highly distorted correlation structures in heavy ion collisions the community has developed a detailed picture encapsulated in sophisticated dynamical models to capture these details. These models have led to significant improvements in our understanding of the emergent properties of high density, high temperature QCD, including transport properties.

Even with this significant progress however, important open questions remain about the longitudinal structure and dynamics in these collisions:

- ▶ What is the structure of the initial state and how does it evolve with rapidity?
- ▶ Over what rapidity range does coherence in the initial state persist?
- ▶ What mechanism or mechanisms transport baryons toward mid-rapidity?
- ▶ How large are hydrodynamic fluctuations and how far do they spread in rapidity space?

Workshop Dates
January 20-22, 2016










Workshop Venue
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Upton, NY 11973 USA

Workshop Location
Physics Department (Bldg. 510)
Large Seminar Room

Map and Directions
[To Event](#) | [To BNL](#)

Workshop Coordinator
Pam Esposito
Bus: 631-344-3097
Fax: 631-344-4047

Opportunities for Exploring Longitudinal Dynamics in Heavy Ion Collisions at RHIC

Wednesday January 20 th , 2016		
Author	Title	Download
Wei Li	Recent LHC results on rapidity correlations and fluctuations	
Shengli Huang	Forward fluctuations and correlations at RHIC	
Wilke van der Schee	Rapidity Dependence in Holographic Heavy Ion Collisions	
Rainer Fries	Towards the (3+1)-D Structure of Nuclear Collisions	
Soeren Schlichting	Thermalization / Isotropization in heavy-ion collisions	
Heikki Mäntysaari	Longitudinal evolution of small-x gluons	
Adam Bzdak	Longitudinal fluctuations of the medium created in heavy-ion collisions	
Wojciech Broniowski	Rapidity Fluctuations in the Initial State of Ultra-Relativistic Heavy-Ion Collisions	
Yi Yin	Bulk viscous effects near the QCD critical point	

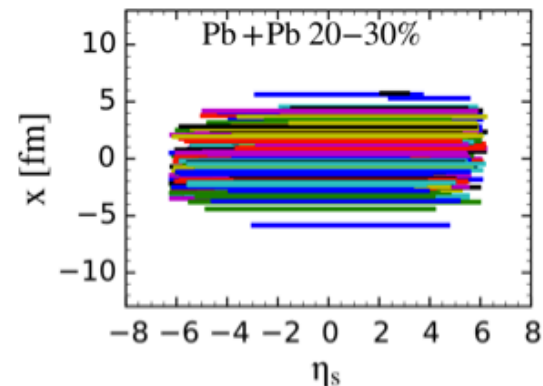
Thursday January 21 st , 2016		
Author	Title	Download

Recommended reading starting points

Fluctuating length

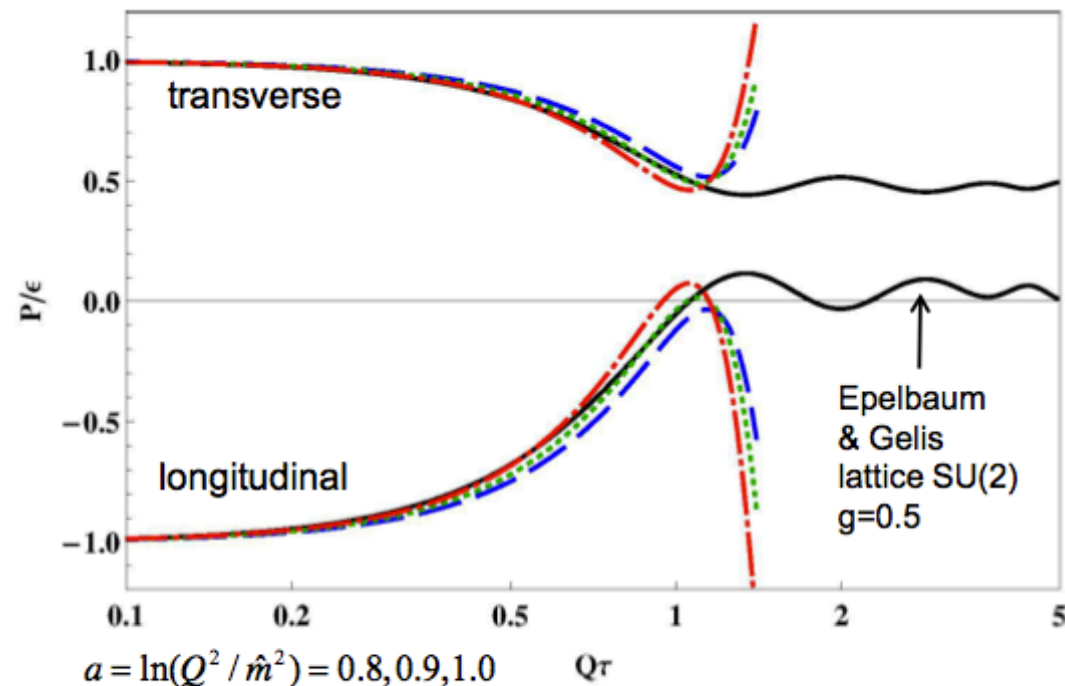
- Idea: entropy deposition from wounded nucleons originates from string-like objects whose other end-point is randomly distributed in η (related to [Brodsky+Gunion+Kuhn 1977])
- “Soft particle production in hadronic collisions is dominated by multiple gluon exchanges between partons from the colliding hadrons, followed by radiation of ... partons distributed uniformly in rapidity” [Białas+Jeżabek 2004]
- Torque in p-A collisions (see talk by PB) [PB+WB+Moreira 2011, PB+WB, arXiv:1506.02817]
- Similar ideas in [Monnai+Schenke, arXiv:1509.04103]
- Built-in into existing models/codes

e.g., HIJING [L.-G. Pang, QM2015]:



RESULTS: BULK VARIABLES

- Our expansion fails around $\tau \sim 1/Q_s$
- Pocket formulas for simple slab nuclei: $\frac{p_L}{p_T} = -\frac{1 - \frac{3}{2a}(Q\tau)^2}{1 - \frac{1}{2a}(Q\tau)^2} + O(Q\tau)^4$
- Consistent with numerical results

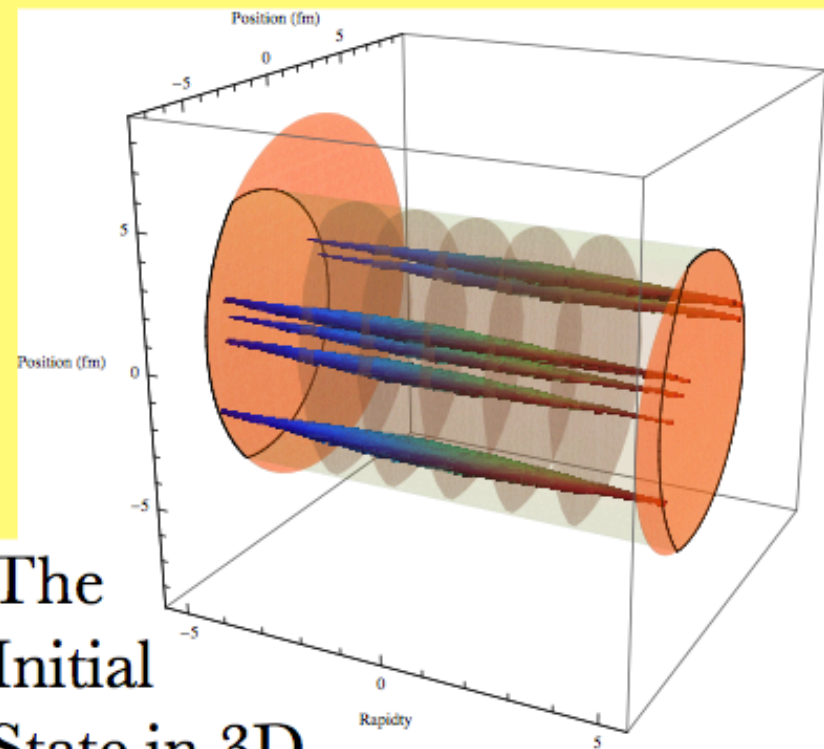


“Club Sandwich” model

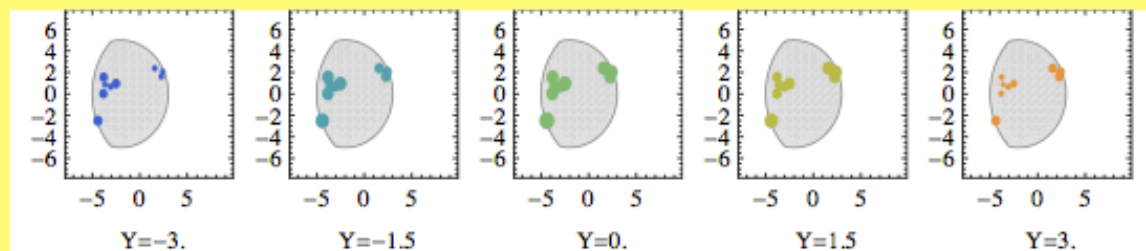
PWS poster at QM12
(as yet unpublished)

n_N

The Initial State in 3D



The cross section of each “toothpick” tube is proportional to its local energy density dmT/dY at that rapidity/location.



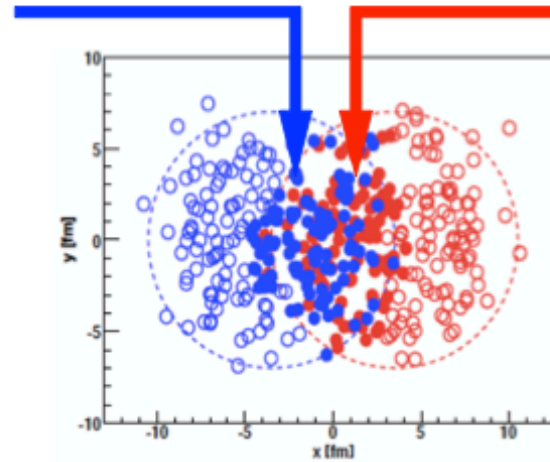
Once the tubes are defined, we can draw the initial energy deposit pattern on any slice of constant energy and constant proper time. This is the full description of a classical object.

Three types of longitudinal dynamics

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Fluctuation participants in two nuclei \rightarrow difference in size and event-shape

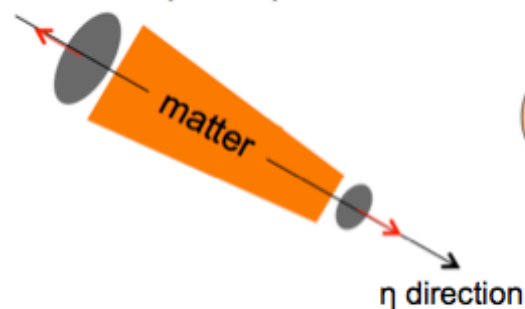
$$N_{\text{part}}^F \quad \epsilon_n^F e^{in\Psi_n^F}$$



$$N_{\text{part}}^B \quad \epsilon_n^B e^{in\Psi_n^B}$$

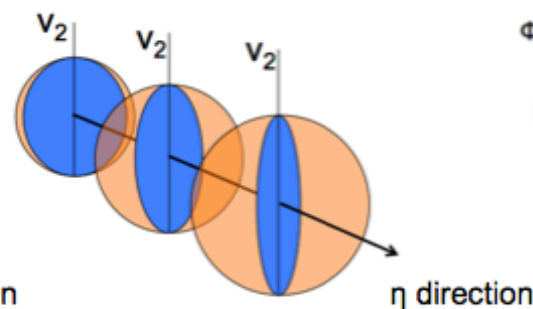
Consequences:

(a) $N_{\text{part}}^F \neq N_{\text{part}}^B$



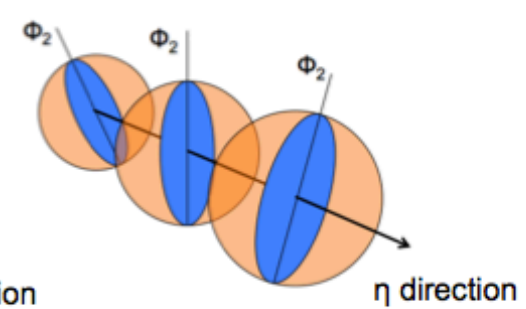
Asymmetry in multiplicity

(b) $\epsilon_2^F \neq \epsilon_2^B$



Asymmetry in flow magnitude

(c) $\Psi_2^F \neq \Psi_2^B$

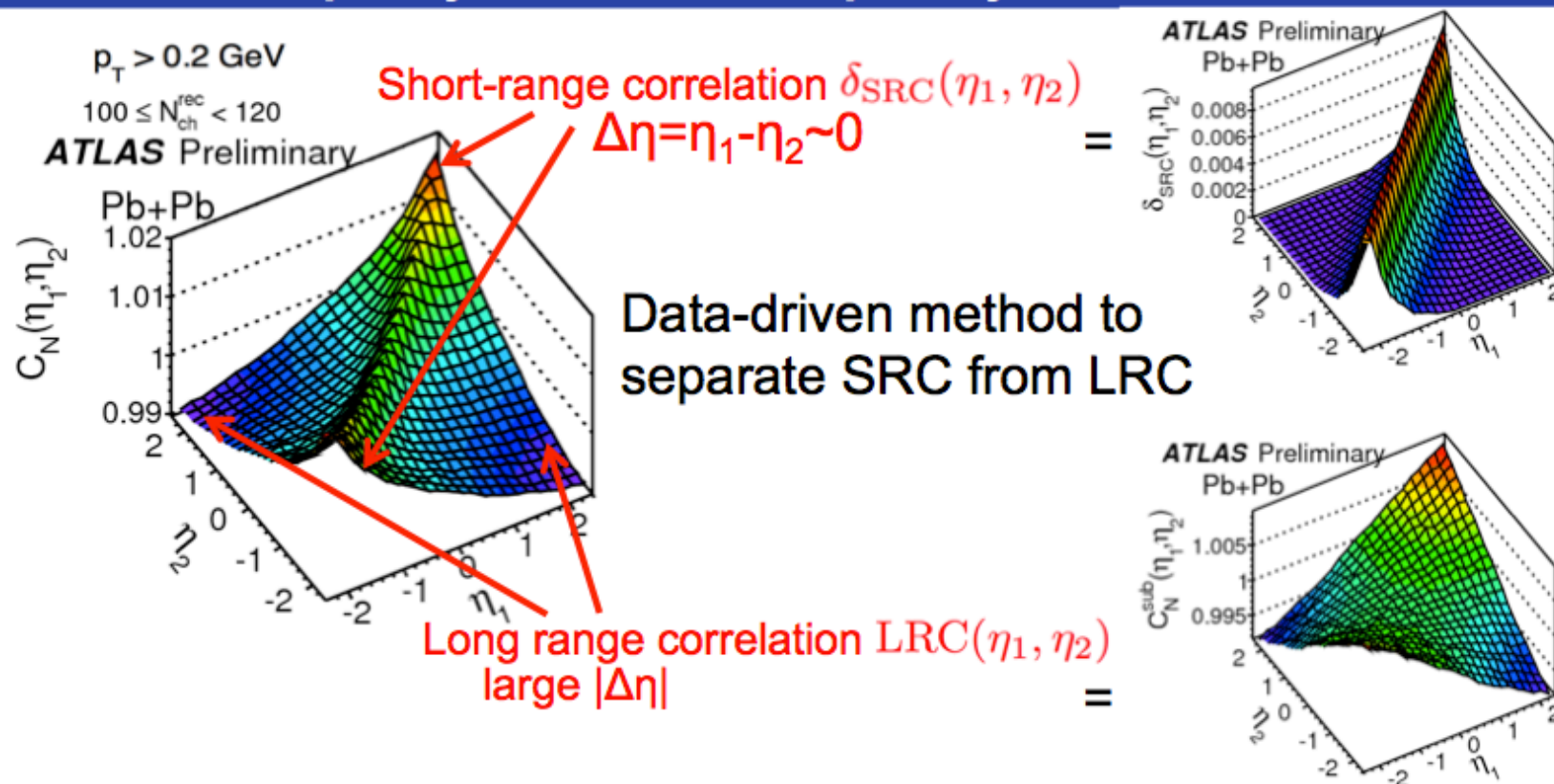


Torque/twist of flow plane

From J. Jia at RBRC-OELD

Property of the multiplicity correlation

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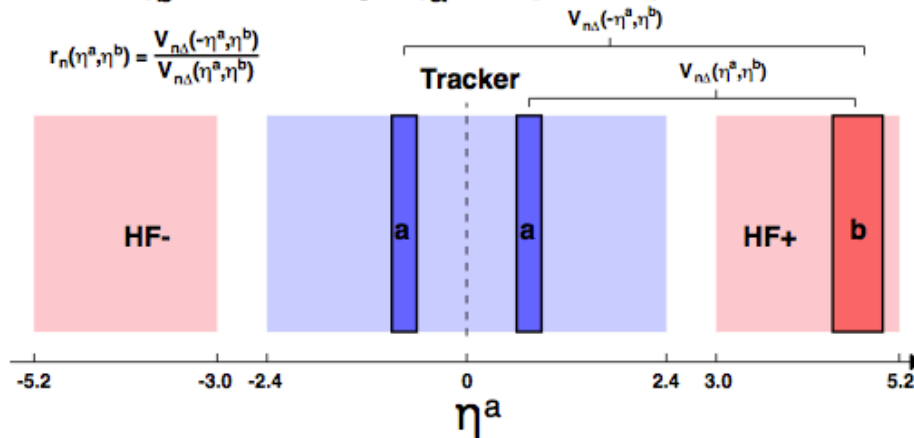


- SRC reflects correlations in the **same source**

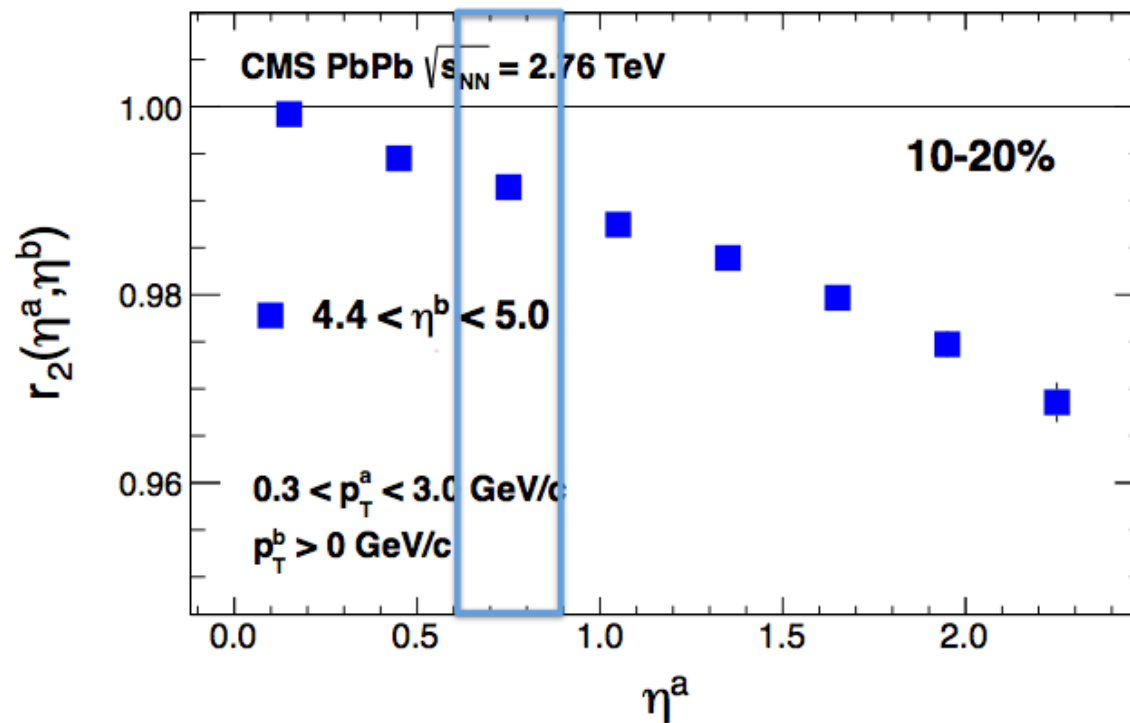
- LRC reflects FB-asymmetry of **number of sources**, e.g. $A_{part} = \frac{N_{part}^F - N_{part}^B}{N_{part}^F + N_{part}^B}$

Fix η_b and vary η_a , $\Delta\eta = 2\eta^a$

$$r_n(\eta^a, \eta^b) = \frac{V_{n\Delta}(-\eta^a, \eta^b)}{V_{n\Delta}(\eta^a, \eta^b)}$$



Decorrelation of Ψ_2
as $\Delta\eta$ increases



Forward thoughts

- **Think outside the plasma!** Initial energy deposit and thermalization are a new and distinct sub-field of QCD
- Longitudinal patterns/correlations provide *new information* on initial event profiles
- New combined (forward + mid) – rapidity instrumentation: calorimetry, tracking, PID
- PWS, et.al., toyed for years but nothing solid; someone new needs to pick up the trail

Backup

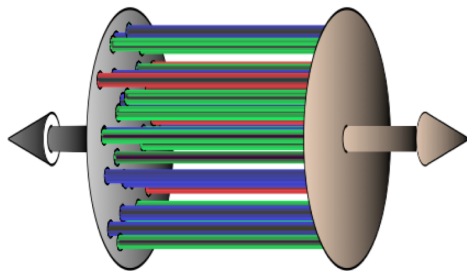
The Glasma at LO: Yang-Mills eqns. for two nuclei

$O(1/g^2)$ and all orders in $(g\rho)^n$

$$D_\mu F^{\mu\nu,a} = \delta^{\nu+} \rho_1^a(x_\perp) \delta(x^-) + \delta^{\nu-} \rho_2^a(x_\perp) \delta(x^+)$$

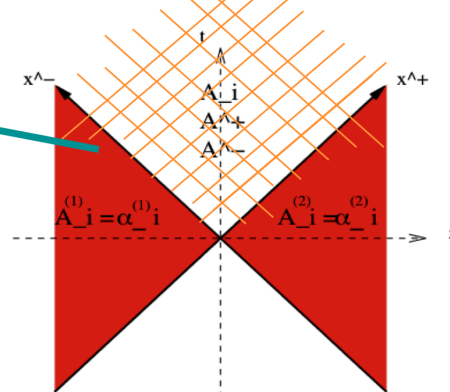
Glasma initial conditions from
matching classical **CGC**
wave-fns on light cone

Kovner, McLerran, Weigert; Krasnitz, RV; Lappi
Lappi, Srednyak, RV (2010)



$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot E &= \rho_{\text{electric}} \\ \nabla \cdot B &= \rho_{\text{magnetic}}\end{aligned}$$

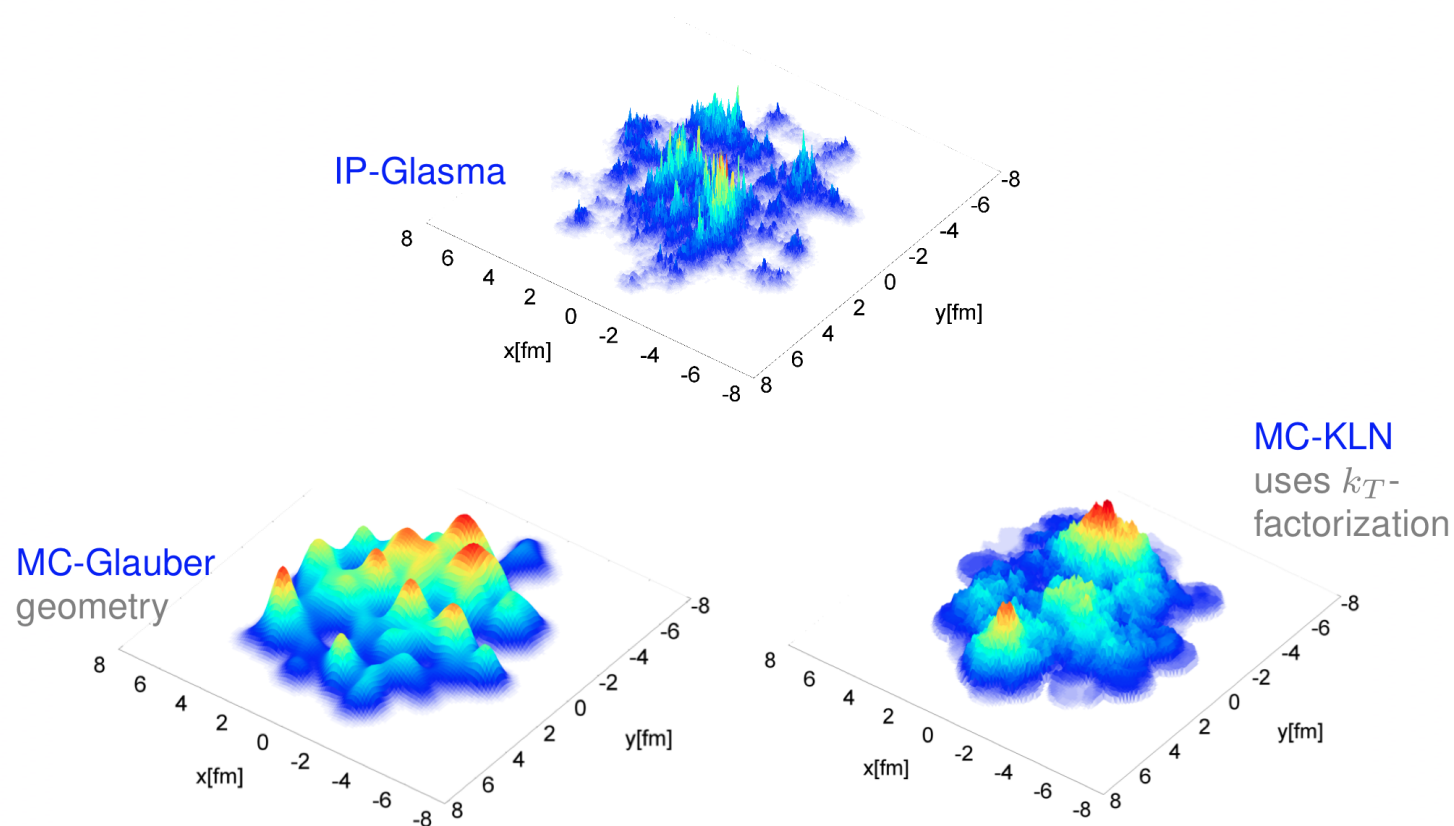
$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{electric}} &= ig[A^i, E^i] \\ \rho_{\text{magnetic}} &= ig[A^i, B^i]\end{aligned}$$



Boost invariant flux tubes of size with $||$ color E & B fields- generate Chern-Simons charge

However, this results in very anisotropic ($P_T \gg P_L$) pressure for $\tau \sim 1/Q_s$

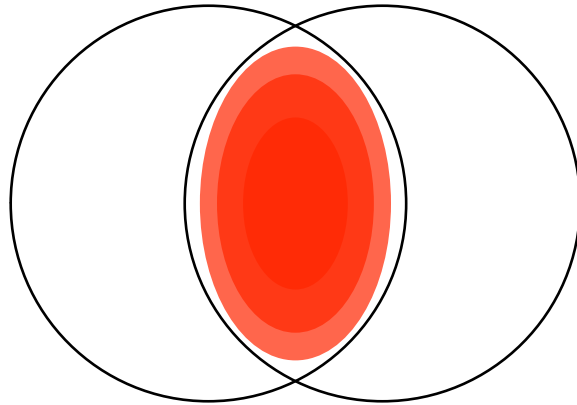
Comparison with other models



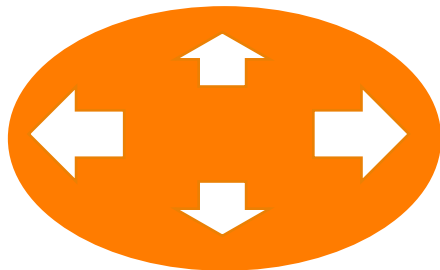
MC-KLN: Drescher, Nara, nucl-th/0611017

mckln-3.52 from http://physics.baruch.cuny.edu/files/CGC/CGC_IC.html with defaults, energy density scaling

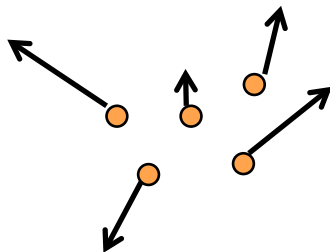
Smooth



Initial
Fluid

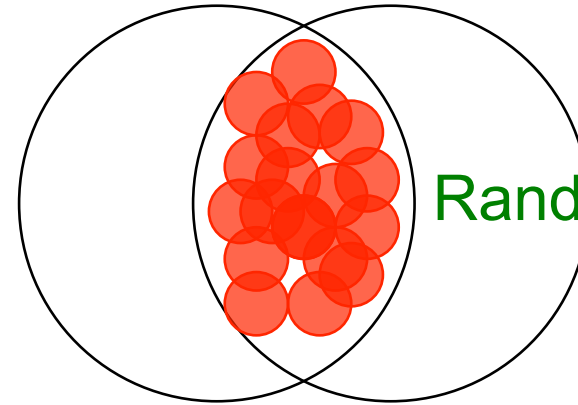


Final
Fluid

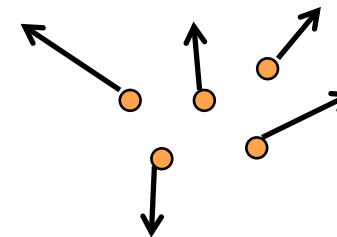
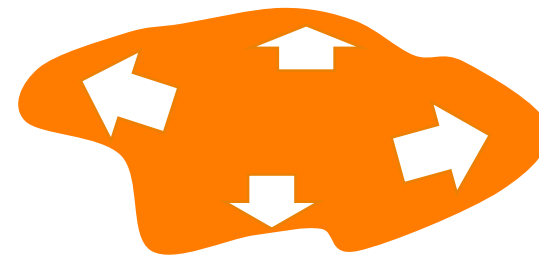


Randomness
↓
Particles

Chunky



Randomness



Unhidden Agenda (PWS ca 2010)

